

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5114. 號七廿月一十年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

日四十月十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON:**—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. O. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

**PARIS AND EUROPE:**—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris. **NEW YORK:**—ANDREW WARD, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:**—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

**SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:**—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZ & Co., Manila.

**CHINA:**—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELO & Co. SHANTON, CAMPBELL & Co. AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. FOKHONG, HENDER & Co. SHANGHAI, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—HON. W. KESWICK. E. R. BEILLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, H. L. DAILEY, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOYER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

## INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

\* Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 18, 1879.

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1843.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BEGGERE, PARIS.

## AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOKHONG.

## LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " "  
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250. RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39A, THE NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Entertainment.

**THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.**

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. J. POPE HENNESSY, O.M.G., GOVERNOR and COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.**

**THIS EVENING,** Nov. 27th, 1879.

FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, "Un Ballo in Maschera."

By the WHOLE COMPANY.

**SATURDAY EVENING,** Nov. 29th, 1879.

By a GENERAL REQUEST, "Ernani."

**GREAT ATTRACTION.**

Signor CABEL has the honour to announce to the Public that he has received by the O. & O. Steamship *Belgia* a SQUARE PIANOFORTE, expressly made by J. & C. FISCHER, of San Francisco, for his Company, which is Equal to an ORCHESTRA.

A Subscription List is now open at Messrs KELLY and WALSH's for the Four remaining Operas of the Season at the following Rates:—

Dress Circle, £7.  
Family Ticket, Dress Circle, £20.  
Stalls, £6.  
Family Ticket, Stalls, £15.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879. no80

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSUREX. Quarts, £17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, £18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21f60

## For Sale.

**GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.**

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY & VICINITY.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF DRAPERY.

OWING to the great depression in Scotland caused by the failure of the Glasgow Bank, the well-known firm of Messrs DARCY, MACDONALD, and STEWART, of Glasgow and Manchester, being bankrupt, Messrs MODEROTT, CASS & Co., Official Assignees, are now disposing of by Private Sale a large portion of the STOCK belonging to the late firm, consisting of:—

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS, ENGLISH MELTONS, BEAVERS.

Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots, French Cloths, Cashmeres, &c.

THERE WILL ALSO BE OFFERED A LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH PRINTS, CALICOES, WELSH FLANNEL, LADIES' KID BOOTS AND SLIPPERS.

To which the Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the Public, at the following LOW PRICES, viz:—

1,570 Bales of ENGLISH PRINTS, which will be offered from..... 6 cents per yard.  
1,990 Bales of ENGLISH CALICOES, which will be offered from..... 6 cents per yard.  
850 Bales of WELSH FLANNEL, which will be offered from..... 15 cents per yard.  
400 Trunks Best Kid Boots..... \$2.00 per pair.  
800 Trunks Kid Slippers..... 50 cents per pair.  
150,000 Yards ENGLISH TWEEDS..... 10 cents per yard.  
1,020 Bales REGATTA SHIRTING..... 10 cents per yard.

N.B.—The Subscribers would also call attention to the large lot of FRENCH and PAISLEY SHAWLS of the LATEST DESIGNS and FINEST QUALITIES, which will be offered at a Great Sacrifice; also a large lot of FRENCH and ITALIAN SILKS; also, IRISH POPLIN DRESS PATTERNS, manufactured by the celebrated PRINCE BROTHERS, of Dublin.

800,000 REMNANTS of ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS, in BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, and OTHER COLOURS.

Meltons, Beavers, Tweeds, Cheviots, Cashmeres, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit Private Families, at considerably BELOW MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

N.B.—The Assignees have engaged the services of Twenty Salesmen, who will offer for inspection and sale portions of the above Goods, and from the low prices at which they will be offered, they feel confident of a speedy clearance. One Price charged, from which NO ABATEMENT will be made.

ADDRESS 42, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite Messrs. Birley and Co.'s.

BUCHANAN PEARSON & Co., Agents.

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## Intimations.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the Best of Liquors, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PRIVILEGE PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American BILLIARD TABLES.

Tiffin at One; Dinner at Seven.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. tf

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## Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 German Bark "IPHIGENIA."

GREEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 German Bark "OBERON."

SCHMIDT, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Ship "ENDYMION."

RICHARDSON, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Schooner "R. M. HAYWARD."

DOANE, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 German Bark "HIERONYMUS."

INLAND, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 Danish Bark "FLENSBORG."

JACOBSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "QUEEN OF INDIA."

CARY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA ILOILO. The A 1 American Bark "MIRIAM."

Capt. PARRER, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 15th Instant.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "EMERALD ISLE."

STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 1st December.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "CITY OF BOSTON."

CROSBY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 20th December.



## For Sale.

## MacEwen, FRICKEL &amp; Co.,

BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following FIRST-CLASS S T O R E S, &c.  
Ex "OCEANIC,"  
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"  
And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.  
Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.  
Pine Apple CHEESE.  
Limburg CHEESE.  
Sap Sage CHEESE.  
Prime Gilly CHEESE.  
Fine Eastern HAMS.  
Fine Eastern BACON.  
Prime Smoked SALMON.  
Smoked HERRINGS.  
Boston MACKEREL.  
SALMON BELLIES.  
Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.  
Pickled OX-TONGUES.  
Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.  
SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.  
Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLIES.

Fresh APPLES.  
"No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.  
BICKORY NUTS.  
PECAN NUTS.  
PEA NUTS.  
COMB HONEY in Frames.  
Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.  
BROUQUAM'S TURKEY & TONGUE.  
Do. LUNCHEON TONGUE.  
Do. Compressed HAM.  
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed HAM.  
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.  
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed TONGUE.  
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.  
Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.  
Assorted Devilled MEATS.  
Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.  
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.  
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYST. CRACKERS.  
WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.  
OATMEAL in Casks.  
Fresh CORNMEAL.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
BUCK WHEAT.  
RYE FLOUR.  
HOMINY.

Cutting's Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.  
Cutting's Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.  
Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.  
Do. Pickled LIMES.  
Do. Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Do. ASPARAGUS.  
Do. Ass't. Corned VEGETABLES.  
Do. Assorted PICKLES.  
Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.  
Split PEAS.  
Mess' PORK and BEEF.  
Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).  
do. do. do.

CROSE & BLACKWELL'S  
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSON'S  
Assorted German SAUSAGES.  
Do. DO. VEGETABLES.  
Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S  
SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & Sons'  
Celebrated Family STORES.  
Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.  
Truffed SAUSAGES.  
Cambridge SAUSAGES.  
Bologna SAUSAGES.  
Pork SAUSAGES. SAVELOYS.  
SALMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).  
HADDUCK ROES. Fried SOLES.  
Kipped HERRINGS. BLOATERS.  
HERRINGS & LA SARDINE.  
OATMEAL, &c., &c.

## BOOKS!

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!  
The Latest and most Popular  
NOVELS.  
By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.  
DICTIONARIES,  
&c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coll," "Perfection" and "Empress of India"

## TOBACCO.

Specially Selected CIGARS.  
Cavite CHEROOTS.  
Princesses CHEROOTS.  
Cavite CIGARS.  
Princesses CIGARS.  
Arcoeros CIGARS.  
Vegueros CIGARS.  
Choice No. 3 Melsig CHEROOTS.  
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

## REVOLVERS &amp; RIFLES.

Breach loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.  
Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.  
SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.  
COLE'S DERINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.  
CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.  
The Company's Steamship "OXUS,"  
Commandant KAPATEL, will be despatched for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 28th Inst., at Daylight.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, November 27, 1879. no28

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.  
The Company's Steamship "VOLGA,"  
Commandant GUINDAN, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW, the 28th Inst., at Noon.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, November 27, 1879. no28

## FOR SINGAPORE.

The Steamship "PATERDALE,"  
Capt. BANTLEY, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 3rd Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "GLENFALLOCH,"  
Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched on or about the 6th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

## FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)  
The Steamship "GLENOROHY,"  
Captain HOGG, will be despatched on or about the 3rd Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

## FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "BOWEN,"  
will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th December, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, November 27, 1879. del3

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millican.—Vogel & Co.  
OSERON, German barque, Captain S. S. Schmidt.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
EBENEZER, British barkentine, Captain J. Milne.—Melchers & Co.  
PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binga.—Melchers & Co.  
HONGKONG, German 3-masted schooner, Captain Carl Oom.—Wieler & Co.  
YOKETOWN, American ship, Capt. J. F. Murphy.—Order.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26, Amoy, British steamer, 814, G. H. Drewes, Shanghai Nov. 23, General.—STERNSEN & Co.  
Nov. 26, Volga, French steamer, 1000, Guiraud, Yokohama Nov. 20, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
Nov. 27, Yangtze, British steamer, from Canton.  
Nov. 27, Claverhouse, British barque, 387, B. W. Parsons, Yokohama Nov. 7, Koro sine.—CAPTAIN.  
Nov. 27, Auguste Reimers, German schooner, 207, Athornsen, Chefoo Nov. 3, Bena.—CHINESE.  
Nov. 27, Yorktown, American ship, 1938, J. F. Murphy, Cardiff July 27, Coal.—ORDER.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26, Danube, for Bangkok.  
27, Oberon, for Whampoa.  
27, Hae-shin, for Hoihow & Halphong.  
27, Hainan, for Hoihow.  
27, Tejo, Portuguese g.b., for Macao.  
27, Amoy, for Canton.

## CLEARED.

Douglas, for Coast Ports.  
Mir-am, for Hoihow.  
Electra, for Amoy.  
Auguste Reimers, for Whampoa.  
Charlton, for Bangkok.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Volga, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Messrs Dubouquet, Taylor, Russell, and 4 Chinese; for Saigon, Mr. Guillevis; for Naples, Messrs Ricciardi, de Cristoforo, Marafa, Graffi, Vellini, Vigano, and Gerora; for Marseilles, Mr. Dubouquet, Junr. and 2 children, Mr. Shumenske, H. E. and Mrs. Mori Armani and 2 children, Messrs Iku-

taro Shundzou, Ddiao Shindo, Kianodjo Momme, Tanenori Shimata, Tetsuro Nishikawa, Kawanishi Kubota, Sasa, Pousset, W. Cottor, Arikuchi Mori, Buhaairo Yamaehaki, and Hisajao Miyakawa.  
Per Amoy, from Shanghai, Messrs R. Holmes and M. Esmail, and 87 Chinese.  
DEPARTED.  
Per Danube, for Bangkok, 59 Chinese.  
Per Hae-shin, for Hoihow, 160 Chinese.  
Per Hainan, for Hoihow, 9 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Amoy reports: Left Shanghai on the 23rd, arrived in Hongkong on the 26th inst.; from Shanghai to Pih-ke-shan had moderate easterly winds and thick rainy weather, from Pih-ke-shan to the Lamcocks had a dead calm, thence to port had light variable winds and cloudy.

The British barque Claverhouse reports: Heavy gales from N.W. for 8 or 9 days, then N.E. gales until China coast reached; then typhoon off Amoy, thence to port light air and fine weather.

The German schooner Auguste Reimers reports: First part of passage very light northerly winds to Turnabout, where experienced a strong N.E. wind, thick and rainy weather; on the 23rd Nov. about 30 miles East of Breaker Point, experienced a very heavy gale, tremendous sea, the wind wore from N.E. to S.E. and South, ship labored fearfully, and shipped very heavy seas over.

The American ship Yorktown reports: Severe typhoon off Pelow Isles, since then unsettled weather, southerly winds and low barometer to within 200 miles off port. On the 26th Nov. spoke the Primus from Cardiff bound for Hongkong.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For YOKOHAMA.—  
Per S. S. Volga, To-morrow, the 28th inst. Registry closes at 11.15 a.m. Mail closes at 11.30 a.m. Paid Correspondence may then be posted on board the Packet.

For HIOGO, YOKOHAMA, AND NAGASAKI.—  
Per Takasago Maru, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 28th inst.

For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—  
Per Albat, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 28th inst.

For SWATOW AND AMOY.—  
Per Carisbrook, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 29th inst.

For SAIGON.—  
Per Pernambuco, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 2nd December.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Djennah will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity (for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension).

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet Normanby, will be despatched from Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., with Mails for Singapore, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 11.45 a.m.  
The Mails will be closed at Noon. Supplementary mail on board with 18 cents late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Gallé.

Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1879. no29

## Quotations.

Hongkong, November 27.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$62 1/2  
" Old, cash, 525  
" New Benares, cash, 510  
" Old, cash, 510  
" New Malwa, credit, 705  
" Allowance Teals, 740  
" Old Malwa, credit, 740  
" Allowance Teals, 740

## Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/9 1/2  
" Demand, ... 3/10  
" 30 days sight, ... 3/10 1/2  
" 4 months' sight, ... 3/10 1/2  
" Credits, 4 ... 3/10 1/2  
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/10 1/2  
India, Wire, ... 22 1/2  
" demand, ... 22 1/2  
Shanghai, demand, ... 7 1/2  
" 80 days' sight, ... 7 1/2  
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ... 27.05  
Sovereigns, ... 5.27

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 57 1/2 prem. sellers.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,360, sales.  
China Traders Ins. Co., \$1,350, buyers.  
North China Ins. Co., \$1,125.  
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,750, sales.  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$300, sales.  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$220, sales.  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 10 1/2 prem.  
H.K. C. M. S.-boat Co., \$12 prem., sales.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$11.  
China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$1.10  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70.  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66.  
China Sugar Refining Co., \$169  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal of 1877, do.

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, November 27.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.208  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.120  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.120  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 68  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 72  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 71  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 64  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 66  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 66  
Do. Maximum ... 72  
Do. Minimum over night ... 60

## MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.  
Daylight.—Oasis leaves for Shanghai.  
Noon.—Volga leaves for Yokohama.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, November 29:—  
Daylight.—Albat leaves for Amoy, &c.  
Daylight.—Mitsui Nishi Mail leaves for Yokohama via Kobe.  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.  
Noon.—Normanby leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, &c.  
9 p.m.—Operatic Performance.

WEDNESDAY, December 3:—  
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Goodie per Oasis undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.  
Goods per Belgio undelivered after this date subject to rent.  
9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

SATURDAY, December 6:—  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, December 13:—  
Noon.—Bowen leaves for Cooktown, &c.

WEDNESDAY, December 24:—  
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS  
OF  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.  
The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## No. 2.—Vol. VIII.

—OF THE—  
"CHINA REVIEW"  
WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.55 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1879.

The action of Colonel Mosby, the U. S. Consul at Hongkong, with all its alleged eccentricities, has certainly succeeded in attracting attention in the United States. Whether or not his motives are entirely unconnected with party politics, and whether or not he has done what he has done in the way that most commend itself to the State Department at Washington, are questions that little concern us. As Consul Mosby appears by his acts to be an honest and conscientious man, these are most likely questions that are also of little concern to him. The great consideration, as we have previously pointed out, is, whether corruption does or does not exist in the high official places of the U. S. Diplomatic and Consular Services. There are many reasons for supposing that it does, and while party feeling is apt to be mixed up with every political issue in the United States, a strong movement begins to show itself in that country to, not only arrive at the truth, but to eradicate the stain which dishonesty inevitably leaves upon the nation. It is subject for deep regret that names long honoured in China are being dragged into an unsatisfactory connection with doings of so dishonourable and dishonest a nature; but this fact nevertheless must not be permitted to interfere in any way with the performance of a public duty. If Colonel Mosby be right, then unquestionably more than one officer of the United States Government in China is most radically and immeasurably wrong. The great difficulty appears to be to bring the charges conclusively home to those concerned; and if half of the statements made by the Washington and Philadelphia papers be true, one of the obstacles appears to be the attitude of protection assumed by the State Department towards the accused. We have already published a despatch sent by Consul Mosby to the State Department, and which, it seems, was first communicated to the members of the Senate through the columns of a newspaper, although its substance must have materially affected certain nominations before that body had it been brought before the Senators. A most unsatisfactory explanation, or rather no explanation at all, of this irregularity has been attempted by Secretary Everts; and the last papers from the States show that people there are considerably exercised on the subject. The Boston Transcript publishes a telegram in these words:—"Colonel Mosby's resignation may be looked for. He has been reminded that official communications should be addressed to the State Department and not to the President." The Boston Journal has another wire from Washington to this effect:—"Ex-Guerrilla Mosby has not been able to make his peace with the

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. & O. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, 25th Nov.

## THE CAPE.

Advices from Natal report that General Wolseley storms Secocoeni's stronghold and that affairs in the Transvaal are less threatening.

A crowded meeting has been held at Dublin to protest against the conduct of Parnell. Home-rulers were present.

## REGATTA PROSPECTS.

As the time for the Annual Regatta is fast approaching it may interest our readers to have some news of the various crews and their doings.

The Scratch Fours were drawn some three weeks ago, and after a few changes may be considered to be made up definitely.

Syllph. W. Dumas (bow) J. Goodrich (2nd Regt. H. Murphy, a.m. E. L. Woodin (stroke) E. L. Woodin (stroke).

Victoria. F. Sanders, 27th Regt. J. Bennett, 27th Regt. (bow) R. Blades W. Sampson J. Lindsay A. K. Travers (stroke).

These crews have been daily practising between Kellett's Island and the Boat-house for many days past, and are beginning to show signs of getting together. Of all the oarsmen the prettiest to look at is the stroke of the Syllph. He has more motion of the ever-necessary "catch," and does not sit his oar in his lap after every stroke. The veteran stroke of the Leila is rowing strong and well, as is also his bow, who, by the bye, we fancy for the "Ladies' Pirae." The strokes of both the other boats are young, powerful men with all the physique of first class oarsmen. If Mr Coker would sit up better, and Mr Travers row his stroke well home to his chest, both would add considerably to the improvement of their respective crews. Of the remainder of the crews many are new to aquatic, and so cannot expect much "form" from them at present. If Mr Murphy could once arrive at the knack of putting his great strength out to the best advantage, and remember that legs and back are far stronger than arms, he would diminish considerably the chance of being a passenger after half the course is over. Mr Bennett is painstaking and has much improved lately, and we expect to see him still more so when he comes to the post.

The best race of the Regatta promises to be the one for the "International Cup." There are but two entries; and we expect to see surprise that the Tartan (which has so often won this event) has no representative this year.

English Crew. L. Friend, a.m. (bow) J. Bennett, 27th Regt. (bow) H. A. Ritchie H. Murphy, a.m. E. L. Woodin (stroke) A. K. Travers (stroke).

It will be seen that the English crew contain three of last year's victorious oars and three out of the four strokes of the Scratch Crews. This must give them large bid for public favour. Moreover, they possess in the Leila (a new craft recently made under Mr Woodin's direction) the fastest boat in Hongkong. She is somewhat hard to sit, as No. 2 found the other evening. Woodin and Coker are good and powerful; Friend, if not so strong, neat, and will not roll the boat; if she row as sometimes we fancy we have seen her stroke must look to his No. 2.

In the other boat there is undoubtedly great strength. The three after oars are all heavy and powerful. Unfortunately Mr Murphy has been indisposed lately, and so the crew has had to find a substitute in their row. Mr Holliday is rowing well, his other oar is somewhat refractory, but he swings sharp and gets his work on at the right time. No. 2 should improve in the manner suggested, the "English" will have to do they know to score another victory this year.

The crews are not yet rowing a race stroke; in another ten days we shall be able to decide better the chances of the rivals.

We do not know what Men of War boats will enter, but the ever-triumphant "Egorias" bid fair to maintain their fame of "Egeris semper victrix."

The Gunners are indefatigable in their endeavours to form a crew. The mate is very good, but a vicious style has possession of them, and it will take great pains to stamp out the evil. It is a pity one of their officers does not take them now and again, and try to instil "a bucketting" principles into them.

BRETHREN in Hongkong will be glad to learn that Lodge "Zetland" in the E. No. 608, has presented a handsome P. Jewel (from Kenning) to W. Bro. J. Osborne, (Quarter Master Sergeant of 22nd) as a slight token of friendship. Osborne was W. M. of "United Serv Lodge, Hongkong, and Assistant Direct Ceremonies to the District Grand Lodge there.—Straits Times



No. 5114.—NOVEMBER 27, 1879.]

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AUSTRALIAN MAIL may be expected here on or about the 4th proximo, by the E. & A. steamer *Bowen*, which left Singapore on the 26th inst.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected here by the P. & O. steamer *Peshawar*, four days late, through the breaking down of the *Australia*.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be looked for here on or about the 14th December by the P.M.S. City of Peking, which left San Francisco on the 15th Nov.

THE E. & A. steamer *Bowen*, with Australiana Mails left Singapore yesterday.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns with mail and other matter, the Police Intelligence and Marine Court stand over till to-morrow.

H.M.S. *Foxhound*, Commander W. H. G. Nowell, was inspected to-day by the Commodore. On Saturday next she proceeds to Singapore.

H. E. Senhor J. José da Graça, the new Governor of Macao, with Senhora Graça and suite, left for that port to-day in the Portuguese gun-boat *Tajo*.

VAL Vose and Ira Brown arrived here this morning from Canton, where they have been well received in two entertainments given in that city. They proceed to Shanghai to-morrow.

By the charity of Signor Cagli, a charitable concert will be given at the Italian convent, Calne Road, on Saturday, 29th inst., by the Royal Italian Opera Company, for the benefit of the orphans of that institution.

We have received from the author, Eli T. Sheppard, LL.B., a pamphlet of 90 folios, on "Extra-Territoriality in Japan," being an enquiry with particular reference to the immunity of foreigners in Japan from the municipal laws of the Territory, by virtue of existing Treaty stipulations. We shall recur to the subject when we have carefully gone through this elaborate essay.

His Excellency A. Mori, the Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, arrived here last evening in the M. M. steamer *Volga*, accompanied by his wife; and they are now guests at Government House. The Japanese Minister, who is now on his way to London, was the first representative of Japan to Washington, and was afterwards sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Peking, on the settlement of the Formosa difficulty.

A YACHT race over a harbour course is fixed for Saturday next, starting at 10 o'clock from the Coalbeds, Kowloon. The entries and stations are:—

- 1.—*Ariel*.
- 2.—*Naomi*.
- 3.—*Naiad*.
- 4.—*Wave*.

The course is from Coalbeds to mark off Cow-cow, back to the Channel Rocks, thence round *Meeanee*, back to Channel Rocks once more, and finish at *Meeanee*. First prize, \$40; second prize, \$10.

THE Amended Excess (Opium) Ordinance is published in the *Gazette* of yesterday's date; as is also the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Bill, covering 36 pages. Attention is drawn to the regulation defining the districts where hawkers may "use or utter cries or make other noises for the purpose of buying or selling their goods;" the districts excepted being "No. 5 District, Queen's Road, the Prays, Bonham Road, and the District to the south thereof." The appointment by the Secretary of State of Mr. Hugh McCullum, to be apothecary and analyst in the Colonial Surgeon's Department, is also notified.

H. E. Chung How, the Chinese Minister to the Russian Court, en route for Peking and arriving here yesterday by the M. M. steamer *Ozuz*, landed here to-day at noon accompanied by his suite, and was received with a salute of 19 guns from the saluting battery, and a guard of honor furnished by the 27th Regiment along with the band and Regimental colors. His Excellency the Minister proceeded to Government House, where he will be the guest of the Governor to-night.

THE Yokohama papers record the death of Capt. Smith of the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, and state that "during the passage of the vessel from Hongkong Captain Smith was incapacitated from duty by the illness which has proved fatal." There was therefore no foundation, as we thought at the time, for the absurd rumours about here on receipt of the intelligence of his death. Mr. Consul Dohmen, with regard to the death of Mr. P. E. Pistorius on the 4th November, the day after leaving Hongkong, finds that "the cause of death was the bursting of an abscess on the liver."

SHORTLY before 1 o'clock this morning an Indian Police Sergeant, while patrolling in the neighbourhood of Bonham Strand West, observed a coolie lurking about in a suspicious manner. On being the policeman

he made off in a westerly direction followed by the Sergeant. On attempting to effect an arrest the Chinaman turned round upon him, compelling the policeman to make use of the weapon provided for his self protection. He fired one chamber of his revolver, the bullet lodging in the left breast of the presumed thief. He was at once conveyed to the Hospital and received prompt attendance at the hands of Dr. Marques. At present there is no danger apprehended from the wound, and the case is progressing favorably. The man had a bundle of clothes in his possession, and no doubt the matter will form the subject of investigation on his recovery and discharge from hospital into the custody of the police.

WE (Japan Gazette) are very sorry to have to announce that Lady Parkes died on the 12th instant. The sad news will have been anticipated by many of our community, as her ladyship's health had been failing for some time past, and there was every reason to fear that the last sudden relapse would prove fatal. We offer our sincere tribute of respect to Lady Parkes' memory, remembering, as we do, her exemplary life, her kind heart, her sagacious mind, and, if the story could be told, her heroic courage and fortitude.

## DEATH OF A CHILD FROM EXPOSURE.

The enquiry into the death of a female Chinese child, about twelve months' old, held on Tuesday last, was resumed to-day before the Coroner, C. V. Craigh, Esq., and Messrs A. Levy, J. M. Hanlon, and A. O. de Gutierrez, as a jury.

Dr. Marques made a post mortem examination of the body yesterday and found a number of vesicles on the abdomen and face, probably caused by some hot application. On opening the body the spleen was observed to be very large and the lungs much congested. He concluded that the child had suffered from exposure, and that death was accelerated by exposure to cold. Exposure to a temperature of 70° Fahr. for a few hours would cause congestion of the lungs.

Efforts, it was proved by the police, had been made daily since the finding of the body to trace the parents but without success.

After an explanation by the Coroner of what constituted murder and what manslaughter, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against some person or persons unknown.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.  
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

Thursday, Nov. 27th.

T. I. BOWLER ACQUITTED BY A MAJORITY.

T. I. Bowler was arraigned on a charge of having on the 9th October last attempted to commit an unnatural offence on one Chun Asow. Another count charged him with assaulting and beating the above-named Chinaman, on the same date, with intent to commit the said crime. The following gentlemen were the jury empanelled:—Messrs W. H. Ray, A. M'Ever, H. M. Mohta, L. Beyer, J. H. dos Remedios, C. V. Smith, and F. H. Aranjoe.

[Report continued from yesterday's issue.] Mr. Haylar shortly after four o'clock began his address. They had now arrived at that stage of this painful case when it became his duty to lay before them the defence the prisoner had made to this terrible charge. The charge, as the Attorney General had said, was one as serious as murder, if not more grave than some murders. It was one which most people would esteem as one bringing with it, if proved, almost endless dishonour, such as the feeling with which it was regarded amongst Christians. He had often entertained very serious doubts, and indeed now entertained doubt whether, in crimes of this kind, there was any benefit arising to the public from their being brought up and laid before the public in any Court. He understood that more than one of the leading nations on the Continent had come to the conclusion that the balance in favour of publicity was to be relegated to offences of this kind only to the special punishment which they bore, and only when charges of violence or force were made were they the subject of criminal investigation. That seemed to him a salutary change in the law on the Continent, and, as far as his own feelings were concerned, he often thought it would be a good one to introduce here, or amongst nations who did not entertain the same feeling towards this offence as is entertained by Christian nations, and who therefore might be apt to bring a charge of this kind against a foreigner not knowing the excessive depth of infamy which it entailed and the criminal punishment it brought as its consequence. In making these remarks he was not going out of his way, because he thought they would see the importance of what he had said, if they were able to come to the conclusion to which he asked them to come, of absolving the prisoner from the charge under which he stood and letting him leave the Court without dishonour, as in the case of a man whose innocence had been proved and not merely one whose guilt had not been proved. The Attorney General had pointed out in opening the case that this charge was very easy to make and very difficult to disprove. A man who was going to attempt to commit an offence like this or who really did commit it was not likely to do so before witnesses, and a man who was to lay a false charge of such an attempt was not likely to select a time as the alleged time of the offence when witnesses were present. The difficulty of making out a false charge was greatly increased the more witnesses there were who had been tampered with, as the defence had the right then to cross-examine more than one witness claiming to have been a spectator of the circumstances alleged and of hearing different accounts of the same transaction. But in a case of this kind the details were so simple that any person of ordinary intelligence could master them or manufacture them and, if of ordinary memory, could retain them sufficiently to repeat them in precisely the same form here as at the police court. He had therefore, he must

candidly state, failed, as he had expected he would fail, in shaking the chief witness in the story he had already told before the Magistrate, concealed or not. There were two ways of dealing with a case like this, one approaching it from the surrounding circumstances, the other dealing with the inherent circumstances themselves and judging of their truth by their consistency with the surrounding circumstances. If the story was in itself incredible, or such as revolted their common sense, or such as led to the circumstances, or their knowledge of life, they might conclude that the surrounding circumstances had been made to fit the story. The particular points which he asked them to carefully consider were:—(1) the position and character of the man against whom the charge was made; (2), and this was a very important and material point in this case, the position and character of the man making the charge; and (3) they had to look not only to the circumstances of the case as detailed but to the whole surrounding circumstances and especially the conduct of the parties and themselves immediately before and after the time when the offence was said to have been committed. Some stress seemed to have been laid on the fact that Bowler wanted a cook that night particularly, the presumption being that he wanted a man to be put to the vile purpose the boy says he was put to, that he premeditated the offence from four o'clock in the afternoon. This, he believed, was disproved to the minds of the jury by his first going to this old hawker, whom he met by chance. This reduced the matter to one of sudden temptation rather than set purpose. For a man in his senses, he submitted, would have incurred the frantic risk of yielding to a sudden desire of this kind and forcing the boy after his refusal; and it must be admitted that Mr. Bowler had shown no want of sense or shrewdness. It was not pretended that he was drunk; he had been correcting proofs and reading books up till the time he went to bed. If any man had acted as Bowler was said to have acted in this matter that night, he must be one lost to all sense of honour or shame in these matters and carrying out persistently his nefarious practices reckless of the consequences. Nothing of the kind had been shown. So that the first point arising in the case put them in this difficulty, that it presumed the existence of a something very like a wild improbability. And not content with the boy's refusal to be a party to an abominable crime he provides him with the corpus delicti by giving him a paper dollar. The boy too by his acceptance of the dollar put himself in an inconsistent position; his conduct was inconsistent with the state of his mind at the time, as he had explained it to him. Did they believe the boy's story that, if all that he told them had been done to him and it was as revolting to his feelings, he could have raised no alarm to obtain assistance, or at all events, being a man of good physique, have struggled with the prisoner, instead of submitting quietly to all the revolting indignities put upon him according to his own story. It was not easy for them perhaps to enter into the workings of a Chinaman's mind, but they must look narrowly to this man's own story and say whether in itself it was not an inherent improbability. None of the witnesses called from No. 45, East-street, could be regarded as independent witnesses if this story was a false one, for it was in that house that somehow, and at some time, and for reasons which it was difficult to fathom, that the charge, if false, was concocted. It was when they came to points where it was possible to test the veracity by independent evidence that the case broke down. The complainant and the woman Ho Ayow were not, if they were to believe the evidence of Mr. Seth and the Chinese clerk, the witnesses of truth as to what took place at the office of the Magistrate. And proved not true on these several points they were not to be believed at all. The truth about the dollar—that it was given as an advance in the East Street house and not at Bowler's house at night—was kept back from the jury. Those who combined to keep back the truth could combine to trump up a false story. After dealing in detail with the statement sworn to by Mr. Seth and Li Tung Mi, as compared with that sworn to by the first witness and the woman, if they believed the woman was not the witness of truth on those points could they believe her about the offer of the \$10? God forbid that he should deal harshly with any woman or take away the character of an honest woman; but they were there to deal with the matter in no sentimental way, because he was prepared to state that this woman was not living the life she represented; she was a loose woman, leading a so-called life and living with a man during the absence of her husband. Coming to the conduct of Mr. Bowler himself that day, his conduct was easily understood if they thought for a moment what man with any such charge as this being even publicly made against him, Bowler knew at the time of no other reason than his having made the charge against the boy of deserting his service for this false charge being made against him. He had thought, if the one being withdrawn the other would go also, he would be doing no wrong, he thought in that. The way in which he admitted before the Magistrate his after attempt to have the charge withdrawn showed that he did not believe he was doing anything wrong. He even knowing the charge was false did not wish to run the risk of its casting a fearful stigma upon him by being brought publicly forward. He asked the jury not to impute guilt to him on account of what he had then, thoughtlessly no doubt, done, believing this a trick to extort money from him, but to interpret it more generously and mercifully and believe that he desired to maintain his respectability, which would be soiled even by the mention of his name in connection with such a base charge. The question might be occurring to some of their minds, what was the object of this charge? There, he must confess, he was not in a position to supply evidence. They could only judge of it from what had occurred in this Court, and it seemed to him, if they believed the evidence of Mr. Seth, it was tolerably obvious the woman, Fuy Yow for some reason or other, was at the bottom of the charge. Why, otherwise, did they find her prompting the man and taking the active part she had taken in the matter? He had no doubt his learned friend would put it, and quite properly too (indeed he had put everything before the jury most fairly for the prisoner), where was the opportunity for communication with the woman; the boy left Bowler's house at half-past five, and he was in the Police office with his charge at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock. Then

what was the woman's object? As to that he could give them no light. He could only follow the line of the prisoner himself, who said that for various reasons, because he had torn down placards about these slaves who had been lost, he had been instrumental in putting down some Chinese evils in which of a certain class were always trying to circumvent him, bring him to grief, and annoy him. Mixing himself up as Bowler had done among many Chinese affairs, it was hardly possible to escape. Then again they might say that the boy would hardly go to this tremendous length for that purpose, but he thought it probable, as he already said, that the boy did not know the extreme gravity of the charge he made, nor the utter depth of dishonour it brought on a European against whom it was brought. They had to test his story by the light of the inconsistencies and contradictions it contained. They would have the benefit before coming to a verdict of His Lordship's summing up, in which he would explain the law on the different points involved and would read over the evidence as it stood on his notes, with those comments thereon which His Lordship's sense of Justice and Mercy towards this poor unfortunate man would dictate. His appeal had been rather to their reason on the facts of the case. He hardly liked to put it in the way that if they had any reasonable doubt they would give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; but he asked them more, to remember that this was the story of one man, and that man belonging to a certain class, against another man whose position in the world they would also bear in mind and to consider the very serious nature of the charge as grave or graver than that of murder; but he asked far more than that; he asked them to say that he left the Court fully free from any stain upon his character, to say that the charges of indulging in those filthy acts and beastly habits of which he had been accused were completely untrue, for the man who lives with such a stigma as they formed on his character was to become an outcast from all respectable society, a social pariah. No imprisonment, no punishment, that could be imposed on it would carry with it such despair of which his social isolation for ever would cause. He could not hope to obtain a living, his career would be blasted. He reminded them of the very great responsibility that rested with them, in believing the obscure and improbable and unsupported story of such a man as the first witness. He asked the jury not only to find Mr. Bowler innocent of the charge brought against him, but to send him forth to the world under such a finding that no man would hereafter be able to cast a stone at him on account of this false charge having been made.

Mr. Haylar said he had to call certain evidence.

His Lordship: Do you think it necessary? The Attorney General will then have his reply.

Mr. Haylar, on reconsideration, said he would call no witnesses.

His Lordship: Then, do I go on to sum up now, gentlemen?

The Acting Attorney General said he desired to call attention to a few points very briefly. He believed he had the right to reply. He would not occupy more than fifteen minutes.

The Chief Justice (with great warmth of manner): Oh, take fifteen hours, Mr. Attorney. Take fifteen hours. You have the right of reply.

The Acting Attorney General said his object was to brush away a number of clouds which seemed to have arisen where, he believed, none should exist. They had got practically three defences put forward here. The first was that the boy absconded with the \$1.20 (\$1 advance of wages and 20 cents entrusted to him to make purchases) and that in order to cover himself should any charge be made on account of this, this wicked and malicious charge was made by the boy. Then there was the statement to explain this, made by the prisoner before the Magistrate, that the boy had said he was lonely and would not stay as there were no other servants. Then there was what might be called the main defence, which was contained in the prisoner's elaborate statement before the Magistrate. Now, he (the Attorney General), knowing something of the man's previous history—and he knew that his house had the reputation of being a refuge for people who were so-called slaves, thought therefore that there might be something in the conspiracy line of defence; but that they should have had the hearing of this case showed that he had doubts even as to that line of defence. He reminded them how the matter lay as between the prisoner and the first witness. They could not find Bowler quite innocent without virtually finding that the boy Abow was guilty of a grave offence as the alleged charge against Bowler, for, if the offence charged in this case was one of the most serious that could be heard, it was all the more grave an offence to falsely accuse any man of it. He had said at the outset that this was an offence, like rape, easy to make and often difficult to disprove. But his learned friend had been, he admitted, entirely unable to shake the evidence of the boy in any particular concerning that night. The jury saw the man's demeanour in the witness box. Did it not impress them? What was the difficulty came in in the trial of a case of simply bearing the depositions read; one could go through the papers and mark inconsistencies; but by a witness' demeanour they could judge whether he was speaking the words of an honest man. He must say that man's evidence and his whole demeanour in the box struck him very much. He watched him throughout the whole time, alike when laying before them the evidence in chief, noting how precisely he gave the same version as before the Magistrate, when he was being cross-examined by Mr. Haylar, and when certain questions were asked by the Court, in the exercise of its duty, to elicit the whole truth in the interests of truth and justice. He thought and submitted to the jury that that man's evidence stood unimpeachable and unimpeached. With regard to the possibility of a conspiracy; what evidence was there of it? Mr. Bowler hired this man as cook and brought him away from his house in East Street a few minutes after he first saw him. They never saw each other before. The man was not a volunteer. Mr. Bowler chose him himself. Where was the evidence of any conspiracy? The one moment they were asked to believe the man came to his house with an ulterior motive; the next moment Mr. Bowler told him the man said he was lonely and wanted to go away and he would not let him leave. As to the noise at the Court house by the woman, that was on the return of the prisoner and Abow from the Charge-room, not on

the first occasion. The complaint made had been the subject of gossip amongst the clerks, &c., and had been spread about, and this excited the woman and others. If the relations between the woman and Abow were as suggested it was reasonable that the woman would be noisy or angry over it. That fact quite explained all that she had got to do with the case. His learned friend had spoken truly as to our ignorance of the working of the mind of a Chinaman; and only got glimpses of it now and again. And of this he asked the jury to have recollection when they dealt with the conduct of the boy. Had he had the blood of Western civilisation in his veins, he might have grappled with and fought the man suggesting such a thing to him; but his question in Court was "Would you have me strike my master? I cannot strike my master, I know he was strong enough to resist any attempts to force him; as he did resist my renewed attempts. He gave them very good reason for not running away; he might have been called a thief. As to his 'inconsistency' in taking the \$1, why, whoever heard of a Chinaman refusing a salary, for the rudeness of the beauty suggestion his master had made him, and he had pocketed it, no doubt satisfied that there would be no more of this. But the assault with intent which was charged did not take place till many hours after this, after it he would not lie down on the bed; the assault really took place in the morning, and by the time he left the house to go straight to the police station, his mind was engaged on something else than the \$1 note. Had this been a trumped-up case they would have been careful to retain the number of the note, the boy reading and writing English; but no. When he put the note into his hand in this Court he said,—"I don't know if that was it. It was a new note." In concluding the Attorney General said, with regard to what had fallen from his learned friend, that he thought it would be a very queer state of things were an offence such as this not to be punished by the criminal law. An improvement might be made by hearing such cases with closed doors; but he hoped the time would never come in this land when there would not be punishment for such a base offence. He had been careful to do nothing during this case to obstruct the fair trial of the prisoner at the bar; he desired to uphold the law; he was not there to press for a conviction. His duty was to see justice done between man and man; indifferently alike whether the man was a Chinese or an Englishman, and that clear full justice that we all expect to find in a British Court of Law. No institution stood higher in the United Kingdom than the administration of Justice, and he happened to know that the administration of Justice in this Colony was the admiration of the whole of the Canton province. And therefore he asked them with the whole honesty of conscientious, sensible, true men, not to flinch from their duty because the prisoner charged happened to be a fellow countryman of their own. The prisoner had had as able a defence as could be made, the whole case had been gone into very closely and no holes had been picked in the story of the night's proceedings. If they held Mr. Bowler to be innocent, they must believe that Abow wickedly and maliciously laid this false charge to cover his delinquency of 20 (or \$1.20), or that he did it at the instigation of some enemies of Mr. Bowler, or that he did it to get away from a place where he was lonely because there were no other servants. He asked the jury to say whether he was guilty of any or all of these; they having seen his demeanour in the witness box, would be able to judge. The fact that Bowler chose the man himself, took him off with him on the evening of the 9th, and that the offence was alleged to have been committed on the morning of the 10th, shows plainly the absence of any possibility of previous concert. As to what had been said about premeditation he wished to say that he never suggested anything of the kind. With regard to the alleged inaccuracies of the account of the woman and the boy as to what took place at Mr. Seth's office, he pointed out how Mr. Seth himself had been entirely mistaken as to two or three important facts of that day and had been recalled at his own request to correct them, after consulting with another person and looking up the official diary. In conclusion he said he had tried to deal with the case as dispassionately as he could, and he must confess he would be sorry to see the man convicted. If they could in their consciences say he was not guilty, nobody would be more rejoiced than the gentleman now addressing them; but if they believed from the evidence laid before them that he was guilty, it was their duty to the State under whose protection they now were that they should fearlessly say this man was guilty, so that he might be punished according to law. Had this been a gut-up case by any guild of Chinese against this man he had no doubt there would have been some legal aid to carry on the case but it was a case coming before him in the usual way, developing out of an him in the usual way, developing out of an ordinary summons case and no legal assistance other than the ordinary officers of the Crown was concerned in it. He left the case in the hands of the jury.

The Chief Justice asked whether the jury were agreed already; or whether they would prefer to hear him.

The jury consulting, Mr. Ray, as foreman said they were prepared to hear the whole case out "to the bitter end."

His Lordship the Chief Justice, in proceeding to sum up, said this extraordinary case had been accompanied by extraordinary circumstances, circumstances entirely unprecedented in that Court. Never before had he seen an attempt to try by triers the fitness of a juror challenged by the prisoner. Never before had he heard two jurors of unexceptional character peremptorily challenged by the Counsel for the Prosecution, the Attorney General. The prisoner lost by that the presence on the jury of two men than whom, he was compelled to say, there were no more intelligent or able men, or more disinterested men in this colony or in the world. He reiterated what the Counsel had said as to the nature of the offence charged, referred to the terms of its description in the indictment, and described it as an "infamous" crime; which he would have expressed in shorter English did his position here allow him to do so. He read the details of several cases of rape, which as the Attorney General had properly said were analogous to cases of this kind, in which, when the evidence appeared of the strongest possible nature, facts had been brought to light which showed the man charged was physically incapable of having committed the offence at the time charged. He quoted from Taylor on Evidence as to the reception of evidence

in a case like this, pointing out that if two persons (in this case interested persons) differed in their sworn testimony, as to facts the correct version of which must be known to both of them, and several of their statements, any three or four, some of them the leading statements in their account of what transpired were described as false by an independent witness, he would not believe them on their oath with regard to other matters even if incapable of disproof. As to the character of the boy he referred to the evidence of Dr. Ayres. The whole point the jury had to decide was whether the woman and this boy were the witnesses of truth. If they were, then Mr. Seth was not to be believed on his oath, for he swore that several of their statements as to what took place in his office were false. The Interpreter, Li Hong Mi, was in the same position. The jurors must decide between the two versions, one that of the woman and the first witness, the other that of Mr. Seth and Li Hong Mi. On one side or the other there was perjury. There was no middle course. And if they believed that the first witness and the woman were perjured on those points where they had independent evidence to prove it, they were to believe they were perjured on all points whether they had independent testimony besides theirs or not. That was the whole issue for the jury. There had been lying throughout this case thick and threefold; no lying had ever been more determined. It was for the jury to say on which side the lying lay and give their verdict accordingly. With regard to the offer of the prisoner to withdraw his charge against the boy on condition that he withdraw this grave charge against him, he could quite understand that the prisoner had done as many men in the event of a charge like this would have done. If he could stop it at that point the scandal would be stopped, and as had been said a certain amount of dishonour clung to a man who had such a charge made against him. It was no proof of his guilt that he was willing to withdraw the plaintiff from desertion of service, which caused as he believed at the moment this false charge against him that fell to the ground by the same blow. But the charge standing Mr. Bowler wrote out at once with his own hand a charge against this woman and Abow for conspiring to extort money from him on a threat to charge him with this unnatural offence. He instanced several cases where such nefarious practices had come to light in Kowloon. He knew personally a case where a vile attorney under threat of making a vile charge against a lady amongst the no-least and purest of the highest society had obtained no year after year. The lady's husband would have faced the Court and exposed the man but his wife though innocent could not be brought to face the ordeal, and that emine t man, one of the best men in his walk of life, worried out a last man in his walk of life, worried out by this scandalous charge the highest honours in the hands of his native country to give—honours which were for him certain, and there was every reason to believe, near. There had been no previous case of the kind brought to light here where extortion under a threat of making a false charge had been charged; but how long our respectability would preserve us free from a vile crime so common in England it is difficult to say. But it might be said, if Bowler was so courageous in the morning what becomes of all his bravery after this? He believed that like many another man's it oozed out at the ends of his fingers, and that he had made this far out under any idea he was doing such wrong, not because he was unable to meet the facts, but because he knew that a certain amount of discredit and dishonour always attach to a man who has been so charged, even though he may secure the verdict of the jury in his favour. That such should be the case was no doubt a great misfortune, but we could not alter it. He agreed with the Counsel for the prisoner that it was very probable the boy did not know the gravity of the offence, with which he charged the prisoner, for with regard to this offence—such was the view of China on it—the law there was as perfect as Mr. Haylar could wish. There was no law in China against it. He hoped that perfection would never be initiated in this country. The Chief Justice then read through the whole of the evidence with comments, and dismissed the jury to consider their verdict, again pressing strongly on them and instructing them that the sole point they had to decide was whether the perjury lay on the side of Mr. Seth and his clerk or the woman and Abow. Their verdict would be not guilty or guilty according as they believed the one side or the other had committed the perjury beyond doubt present in the case.

The jury, after a retirement of a quarter of an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty by a majority, six being for that delinquency and one juror holding the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship thought the jury had not had a sufficient time to argue the case out, and asked them to return again. This was a serious charge and not to be dealt with lightly. If it were murder he could not take such a verdict; he did not see he would be right in taking it in this case, that question had not been sufficiently argued out between themselves or they would all have agreed.

Mr. Haylar said he had known cases in which one man had turned the rest of the jury, and he would rather not take the responsibility of having the jurors sent back again; he would prefer a safe verdict to the possibility of that happening, as he knew it had before and so might again.

The Attorney General said it was a verdict for the defendant; he had no hope of getting any other. He was quite content with it if his learned friend was.

His Lordship: And you say you are, Mr. Haylar.

Mr. Haylar: I would very much rather accept it (it's safe) than see the jury sent back knowing the possibilities.

His Lordship: I have seen what you mention, one strong will often turn the jury with him. As both counsels are satisfied, I shall accept the verdict, although it is not in accordance with my view of what should be done in such a case as this.

The jury were then discharged, the verdict recorded and the prisoner discharged.

Mr. Haylar applied to have the \$1.20 returned to Mr. Bowler.

His Lordship said he did not know that he could do that under this verdict. Let the money be impounded and an interpleader summons taken out in Summary Jurisdiction, when the question can be tried.

The Court rose shortly after 8.30 p.m., and stands adjourned till Tuesday next, the 2nd proximo, when the Conspiracy case (the \$17,000 case) will be heard.



## Mails.

## MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. **TAKASAGO MARU**, Capt. Young, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 29th Inst., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 28th. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

## RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Kobe..... Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.  
" Yokohama & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.  
" Nagasaki..... Do. \$75. Do. \$20.  
A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 17, 1879. no29

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

## STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th November, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **DIEMNAH**, Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 28th November, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879. no29

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship **CITY OF PEKING** will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 23rd December. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879. de24

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

## TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. **BELGIO** will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879. de3

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **TEHRAN**, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 6th December, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 24, 1879. de6

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. **OXYUS**.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. **Euphrate**, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2 p.m. To-day, the 28th Inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, November 26, 1879. de3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship **BELGIO** are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879. de1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. **"TAKASAGO MARU"** FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co., 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 24, 1879. de1

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Amazon.

SP, Order, 111 bags Sharp Stones, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1879.

BRITISH BARQUE **PAMPERO**, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879. u

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEE of the undermentioned Cargo is requested to send in his Bill of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery.

This package has been landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex City of Tokio, from San Francisco.

P. C. Moore, — 1 cased Pianoforte.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879.

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the Dock are — 460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft. Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 40c80

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 3, MARINE LOT No. 65, Praya, Wanchai, formerly known as the "BLUE HOUSES," with possession on 1st December.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 13, 1879. de1

TO LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES Situated in PEEL STREET, Nos. 13A and 13B, with GAS and WATER laid on.

For further Particulars and Conditions, apply to the Undersigned here.

YEUNG MAW, No. 33, Gage Street.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879. de1

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to SHARP & DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also, — the TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 205,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and AG-  
GREGATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 855,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. | W. M. MEYER, Esq.

G. LUGAN, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent.

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed amongst all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10c80

Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Insurances.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Albay	4	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Nov. 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tamsui, &c.	29th, daylight
Atalanta	4	Petersen	Ger. str.	782	Nov. 19	Siemssen & Co.	London & Hamburg	K'loon Dock
Belgio	4	Moyer	Brit. str.	1716	Nov. 24	O. & S. S. Co.	Yokohama & S. F.isco	3rd prox.
Bombay	4	Johnson	Brit. str.	749	Nov. 12	Kwok Acheong	Swatow and Amoy	30th, daylight
Carabrooke	5	Wharton	Brit. str.	699				